



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Seventh Pan-African Congress Opens in Kampala

Uganda's Museveni Opens Congress

EA0504161194 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has called upon the seventh Pan-African congress to analyze the internal weaknesses in Africa which make the continent vulnerable to foreign domination so that solutions can be designed. The president, who was opening the seventh Pan-African congress at the conference center in Kampala today, told the congress participants that in order to emancipate ourselves from foreign domination we as Africans must know what to do. He described the Kampala congress as a good moment to make a correct diagnosis so that Africa gets an answer.

Mr. Museveni attributed Africa's problem to internal African weaknesses both now and in the past and to external greed by outside powers. He identified the main internal weaknesses of Africa as lack of technology and poor organization but stressed the question of poor organization as having played the most crucial role. He said that countries such as China, Ethiopia, and Japan, although inferior in technology, were able to defend their sovereignty due to a high level of organization.

Mr. Museveni also attributed Africa's problems to Africa's self-inflicted damage. He explained that one of the most important factors to be independent is production, and yet African governments have continuously interfered with production by imposing various obstacles such as roadblocks, visas, and marketing monopolies. He said African governments have themselves interfered with sovereignty in Africa. He therefore called upon the seventh Pan-African congress to examine their self-inflicted damages and come up with solutions.

On the question of reparations to Africa by Europe and America, Mr. Museveni said that these countries have a moral responsibility to pay for the damage inflicted on Africa by their ancestors. He stressed that Africa will emancipate herself with or without the sympathy of her former oppressors. However he was of the view that compensation for the past injustices is likely to come when Africa demands it from a position of strength not from one of weakness. He therefore commended the seventh Pan-African congress slogan of Organize But Do Not Agonize, saying that it is definitely within our means to end domination.

Mr. Museveni elaborated that he personally had been fighting to end domination for the last 29 years and, although he has not ended domination completely, he has pushed it back. Elaborating on who are the members of the Pan-African movement, Mr. Museveni categorized these as the black Africans on the African Continent, the Africans in the Arab region, the Africans in the Diaspora, and whites in South Africa whom he referred to as a new African tribe. He appealed to all Pan-Africanists not to draw ideology into the movement but

to accept all Pan-Africanists, both radical and reactionaries, as members of the movement. [passage omitted]

Sudanese Delegation Disrupts Session

AB0504223294 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Kampala, April 5 (AFP)—Tempers flared here on Tuesday [5 April] between northern and southern Sudanese delegations during a debate on the situation in Sudan at the six-day seventh Pan-African Congress.

Tempers soared after Sudanese delegate Abu Zaidi, who introduced himself as representative of the Sudanese non-governmental Friendship Council for Sudan, accused the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of betraying the cause of pan-Africanism by accepting sponsorship from "imperialists".

Some 30 SPLA delegates shot to their feet and complained to the congress chairman Colonel Kahinda Otafire that Zaidi, whom they accused of being "a planted agent of the Sudanese government", was insulting their organisation.

But Otafire, director of Uganda's External Security Organisation, instead called in the police to remove the protesting SPLA men from the congress floor, a decision that enraged them and their supporters from other countries, particularly the Caribbean. The SPLA group immediately embarked on a protest within the hall, pulling out placards, one of which read: "We demand an independent state of Southern Sudan".

The protest, which lasted 30 minutes, brought the congress to a standstill, until some delegates persuaded the SPLA group to sit down to allow business to resume.

In his address to the congress the previous night, SPLA leader John Garang blamed the Sudanese problem on the domination of the mainly Christian and animist south by the Islamic, Arabised north.

Garang stressed that the proposal by the Sudanese government that southerners would be exempted from the Sharia law "was unacceptable, as it reduced non-Moslems to second class citizens".

"We propose a confederal Sudan as a temporary measure to end the war, but the fear that they will crush the SPLA cannot work. I assure you fellow pan-Africanists that we will not be crushed, we are there to stay", Garang declared.

Chad

Libyan Troops To Begin Withdrawal From Aozou 15 Apr

AB0504212294 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] The withdrawal of Libyan troops and administration from the Chadian locality of Aozou will begin soon. Chadian and Libyan authorities have agreed on the modalities of this final withdrawal of Libyan troops in accordance with the ruling of the International Court of Justice on 3 February. The draft agreement, in our possession, was signed yesterday in Sirte. It stipulates that the operations for the withdrawal of the Libyan administration and troops from Aozou must start on 15 April under the supervision of a joint team comprising 25 Chadian and 25 Libyan officers. These operations must end on 30 May and will be inspected by United Nations observers. The agreement also provides for a number of technical details including the minesweeping of particularly vulnerable (areas) in the region, the final drawing of the border line between Libya and Chad, and the designation of pathways from one country to the other.

Congo

Shooting Incident in Brazzaville Leaves 1 Dead

AB0504163594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Shooting flared up between security forces and armed opposition activists in a Brazzaville district, near the home of former President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who has become an opposition leader. One person died, but it is not known if the victim—a noncommissioned

officer assigned to guard a union leader, Bocamba Yangouma, who is close to the presidential group—was involved in the shoot-out or if he was simply hit by a stray bullet. Sergeant Vourou Samba died from a bullet wound in the stomach. Calm returned soon after the incident, which occurred in an eastern suburb of the Congolese capital. Since the cease-fire agreement reached at the end of January, after two months of political and interethnic violence, there have only been isolated incidents in Brazzaville.

Gabon

Prime Minister Oye-Mba's 4th Cabinet Assumes Office

AB0504214994 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] In Gabon, Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba's fourth government assumed office officially in Libreville this afternoon about 10 days after it was formed. Addressing the 36 members of his cabinet, Prime Minister Oye-Mba did not fail to point out the difficulties that might crop up during their terms of office. Let us listen to Mr. Oye-Mba:

[Begin Oye-Mba recording] Apart from the pride generated in you by your appointment, you should know that being a cabinet member is mainly a question of office and responsibility. I inform you, particularly the newcomers, that the president of the Republic and I did not call on you to attend a picnic. We called on you to assume heavy and difficult responsibilities. I sincerely congratulate and encourage you. I assure you of my personal support which will help you do your work in accordance with the head of state's general guidelines and the instructions that I will give you. [end recording]

Kenya

President Moi Imposes Curfew in Burnt Forest Area

EA0504174094 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has today instructed that there will be no movement of people from 1900 to 0500 [as heard] in the Burnt Forest area which has recently been the scene of clashes. President Moi said the instruction takes effect from today and will continue until such time as peace will have been completely restored in the area. [one-minute break in reception] instructed the provincial administration to facilitate the formation of village committees in the various settlement farm to enhance and maintain order. He warned that any village that will be found to have instigated violence of any order will be fined heavily, apart from other legal measures being taken against them. The president told the two communities, the Kalenjin and the Kikuyu, living in Burnt Forest to also form youth groups who will be the watchdog of the villagers.

The president explained that the recent clashes in the area erupted when two Kikuyu youths hurled a grenade at two Kalenjin youngsters who fortunately were not killed. He said following the attack, the police arrested the attackers but some people took the law into their hands and sparked off tribal animosity which led to the clashes. The president told the wananchi [citizens] in the area to abide by the law and report to the security agents whenever they are aggrieved, so that investigations could be carried out. President Moi instructed the police to hunt down some few people who are known to have incited the people by spreading falsehood.

The president cautioned the Wananchi against being incited to fight one another, saying that in the long run, they and their children will be the sufferers. President Moi particularly took a swipe at the DAILY NATION newspaper for fanning tribal animosity in the area by publishing false reports. President Moi said the media in the country should play a more responsible role of promoting a harmonious coexistence among the different communities in the country.

The president also called on the churches to preach to the people the importance of maintaining peace, instead of using the pulpit to criticize the government and making inflammatory statements. [passage omitted]

The head of state told the villagers in Burnt Forest to stop being alarmists by demolishing their homes and leaving behind their property while running away to urban centers. He explained that there are some people who have run away with their household goods to seek sympathy, claiming that their houses had been burnt when that was not the case. He said no one should be allowed to create the impression that some communities

were being chased away from Burnt Forest and urged all the people in the area to return to their farm.

By a show of hands, the people in Burnt Forest assured the president that they were for peace and will cooperate with all those concerned to ensure that normalcy resumed. President Moi, at the same time, called on all leaders from the Burnt Forest and the surrounding areas to hold barazas [meetings] and emphasize to the people the need to live harmoniously. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Rival Clans Clash in Mogadishu; 1 Reported Killed

AB0504102594 Paris AFP in English 0739 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, 5 Apr (AFP)—Heavy guns pounded several parts of south Mogadishu late Monday [4 April] as rival Somali clans clashed in the most fierce battle in several months, witnesses said. A Somali journalist said at least one person was killed in the fighting which lasted almost three hours.

The fighting occurred between the K4 roundabout on Afgooye Road and the seaport. Militiamen exchanged machinegun and rocket fire. It was unclear which clans were involved in the fighting, but Somali journalists said it pitted "bandits from rival clans".

South Mogadishu is the fiefdom of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid of the Somali National Alliance (SNA). United Nations deputy military spokesman Major Asif Iqbal said no United Nations peacekeeping forces were involved in the fighting. "We don't know which clans were involved in this", Major Iqbal said. [passage omitted]

Factional fighting has been escalating during the week, but previous clashes involved the use of small arms. Three SNA officials were reportedly killed near the October 21 Road on Sunday by a lone gunman who fired into a crowd, a Somali journalist said. SNA militiamen vowed to retaliate and surrounded a building near the stadium.

Tanzania

Mwinyi Urges Restraint in Cameroon-Nigeria Dispute

EA0604065594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has pleaded for a high degree of restraint and patience in the Cameroonian and Nigerian border dispute in bringing a lasting settlement between the two countries.

Speaking to a special envoy of President Paul Biya of Cameroon, who called on him this afternoon at the State

House in Dar es Salaam, President Mwinyi said that there was a need for every effort to be employed in order to avoid further turmoil. The president said Tanzania would encourage the OAU to use its good offices to prove to the world its capability and resolve to settle African issues amicably.

President Mwinyi was pleased to learn that the necessary contacts had already been made with the UN Security Council and the International Court of Justice in order to resolve the border issue between the two countries.

Uganda

Somalia's Aidid Arrives in Kampala for PAC Meeting

EA0304204594 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Apr 94

[Text] Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance and of the United Somali Congress, along with a large delegation he is leading, have arrived at Entebbe Airport in Kampala, Uganda, at the invitation of the organizing secretary general of the Seventh Pan-African Movement Conference (PAC), which is scheduled to open in Kampala tomorrow morning.

On arrival, Chairman Aidid and his delegation were accorded a warm welcome by senior Ugandan Government officials.

The conference, which will be attended by delegations from various African countries, will be officially opened by President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda. General issues affecting the African continent, including the Somali issue, will be discussed.

President Museveni Receives Foreign Officials

Meets Sudanese Vice President

EA0404205394 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni met today with Sudanese Vice President George Kongor Arop at the Uganda International Conference Center in Kampala. Arop, who is in Kampala to attend the ongoing Seventh Pan-African Congress, delivered a message from President Hasan al-Bashir of the Sudan to President Museveni.

He also congratulated President Museveni and the NRM [National Resistance Movement] Government on the recent Constituent Assembly elections in Uganda. Mr. Museveni and his guest discussed bilateral issues and the progress so far made to the conflict in the Sudan. The

meeting was attended by the second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Paul Ssemogerere and the Sudanese Ambassador to Uganda. [passage omitted]

Meets Libyan Minister

EA0604065094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has received the Libyan minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. (Abduh Musa), who paid a courtesy call on him at his office at the parliamentary building in Kampala today. The president and Mr. (Musa) discussed matters relating to the ongoing Pan-African Congress conference in Kampala, where he represented and gave a speech on behalf of the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi. [passage omitted]

Meets Iranian Foreign Minister

NC0504093694 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0230 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, who is on a visit to the African continent, met the President of Uganda Yoweri Kaguta Museveni last night and discussed bilateral ties, as well as regional and international issues.

During the meeting, Museveni expressed his pleasure at the presence of our foreign minister in Kampala and extended an official invitation to President Hashemi-Rafsanjani to visit Uganda. The Ugandan president also welcomed the expansion of cooperation and, in particular, joint investment in the private sectors of the two countries. He described the Iranian collaboration with his country in various fields as fruitful.

Referring to the favorable conditions for the broadening of bilateral relations and greater commercial exchanges between the two countries, Dr. Velayati declared our country's willingness for the transfer of its expertise in the fields of development and dam construction.

On the sidelines of the Pan-African Congress session, Dr. Velayati met the Libyan minister of state for foreign affairs and discussed the Arab-Israeli issue, the Gaza-Jericho accord in particular.

Iran's Velayati Meets Sudan's Arop, Leaves for Kenya

LD0504111394 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Uganda for Kenya today on the last leg of his African tour. On his arrival, our foreign minister described Iran's relations with Kenya in the past decade as good. He hoped that the two countries' relations would be further expanded.

Before leaving Uganda, Velayati had a meeting with Sudanese Vice President George Kongor Arop who was there to take part in the Pan-African Congress in Kampala. We draw your attention to our correspondent's report of the meeting.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] Before leaving Uganda, Velayati had a meeting in Kampala with the Sudanese Vice President George Kongor Arop who was there to attend the Pan-African Congress. They discussed bilateral ties and regional and international issues. In view of the two countries' good relations and

common viewpoints, the two ascribed the adverse propaganda in relation to Iranian-Sudanese relations to some Western countries' and the Zionist regime's antagonism toward the prevalence of Islamic values.

The Sudanese vice president, for his part, said: We have been subject to constant attacks by the hegemonistic powers for the sake of upholding Islamic and humanitarian principles.

Velayati, in turn, pointed to the values shared between Iran and Sudan, stressed the need for Islamic countries to resist Western propaganda attacks. [end recording]

Inkatha Supporters March Through Empangeni
*MB0504131994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1219
 GMT 5 Apr 94*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Empangeni April 5 SAPA—More than 20,000 Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters marched through Empangeni on Tuesday, many carrying traditional weapons in defiance of emergency regulations, and were told by leaders elections would not be held in the province until the IFP's constitutional demands had been met. "We'll make sure the state of emergency does not work in Natal/kwaZulu as long as we live," IFP Youth Brigade publicity secretary Zenzele Phakathi told the crowd before delivering a memorandum to an Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] official.

IFP regional secretary and kwaZulu legislative assembly member Blessed Gwala warned the IEC the people of the region would not allow polling booths to be set up before their demands were met. "If the IEC makes it possible to force the installation of polling booths in our areas before our demands are met, I am afraid people will use even their teeth to tear them down.

"We are prepared to pay even the highest price with our lives if need be, for the sake of our children and the next generations."

Mr Gwala warned that if the IFP's demands for federalism were not addressed "then there is no election on April 27, 1994".

In apparent reference to the state of emergency in Natal, he said: "We will do everything in our power to destroy any attempt by any state organ used by the African National Congress which is bent on dividing the zulu nation by encouraging certain elements in kwazulu to rebel against the king".

Earlier, Mr Phakathi, reading from the IFP memo, warned the IEC it would find it very difficult to maintain peace and stability which would allow free and fair elections in the country "unless this constitution is corrected in accordance with the minimum demands of the IFP and the Freedom Alliance".

He said the IEC was a product of the ANC-dominated Transitional Executive Council, an enemy of the IFP and kwaZulu, and said IEC decisions were proscribed by the ANC. "The IEC like the Goldstone Commission is a political weapon of the ANC/communist party/government alliance which is to be used as an instrument which will lead kwaZulu into final destruction."

Earlier, large groups of the crowd who assembled at an open field at the start of the march refused to lay down their traditional weapons in defiance of the emergency regulations proclaimed in Natal/kwaZulu last Thursday.

Police legal adviser Maj Margaret Kruger told reporters police did not want to provoke the marchers and would

negotiate with leaders on the issue of weapons. She said, however, that those carrying sticks and spears were contravening the emergency regulations.

IFP leaders, including Women's Brigade National Chairman Faith Gaza, angrily told reporters the emergency regulations discriminated against the IFP. "The state of emergency is biased against us. It allows the ANC to train its people, but it strips us of our traditional weapons," Mrs Gaza said.

While many IFP supporters heeded calls to hand in weapons, others refused to do so. And while many marchers carried sticks, spears were also visible.

Police and soldiers lined most of the route and no incidents had been reported by the end of the procession.

Further on March

*MB0504205594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
 English 1800 GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] The five-day old state of emergency in kwaZulu-Natal faced its first major test today. A protest march by thousands of Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters in Empangeni went ahead under the watchful eye of a strong security force contingent without any incidents of violence, but large sections of the crowd, which assembled at an open field before the march, refused to lay down their traditional weapons in defiance of the emergency regulations. This report from Veronica van der Westhuizen and cameraman Koen Marnewijk:

[Begin recording] [Van der Westhuizen] Bus loads of people arrived from all over Zululand to mourn the death of more than 50 Zulus who died in Johannesburg on Monday last week. They also turned out in force to show their support for King Goodwill Zwelithini. Security force members were present in large numbers at an open field where the group gathered before the march, but they proved to be no deterrent to the IFP supporters who alighted from busses openly displaying traditional weapons.

[Police Legal Services spokesperson Major Margaret Kruger] As you can see they are trying to take them off as they come off the busses, and what I think they envisage doing is asking the organizers to please speak to the people and explain to them what has happened. We will then ask the organizers who have been cooperating with us all along to not allow ... [changes thought] to ask the people not to display and carry the weapons during the march.

[Van der Westhuizen] An attempt by a couple of policemen to confiscate the weapons failed. The police then held a meeting with the local leadership in an effort to persuade their followers to leave their weapons behind while marching. IFP organizer Mr. Reginald Mkhize then asked the people to do so.

[Mkhize] Due to the fact that the state of emergency came to us... [changes thought] Whilst in our hand we

have the permit to hold this march, we could not get enough time to tell our people not to bring those so-called dangerous weapons. For that reason we are trying our best to take whatever is dangerous and keep it into our bakkie [pickup truck] so that our people are not seen carrying them.

[Van der Westhuizen] The crowd expressed its dissatisfaction and only a few sharp objects were handed in. The march then proceeded through the heavily guarded streets of Empangeni. Police and the army were stationed outside properties along the route and barbed wire was put up in front of premises housing the local ANC branch. A memorandum was then handed over to representatives of the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC]. In it the IFP strongly attacked the IEC, saying that it was a product of what it called the ANC-dominated Transitional Executive Council.

[IFP spokesman Muzi Gwala] If the IEC makes it possible to force the installation of the polling booths in our areas before our demands are met, I am afraid the people will use even their own teeth to tear them down.

[Van der Westhuizen] The IFP's demands included the postponement of the election and a federal state. The IFP says if their demands are not met the IEC would find it difficult to maintain peace and stability that could lead to free and fair elections. The IFP also warned that they would ensure that the April election would not take place even if it meant losing their lives. [end recording]

Mandela To Meet Natal ANC Leaders on Elections

MB0604092394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Report by Clive Govender]

[Text] Durban April 6 SAPA—African National Congress President Nelson Mandela will meet Natal ANC leaders in Durban on Wednesday to review the Independent Electoral Commission's [IEC] contention that elections cannot be held in kwaZulu in the current political climate. A working committee, comprising representatives from the IEC and the South African and kwaZulu governments, concluded on Tuesday that several factors, linked to the politically charged climate in kwaZulu, would render free and fair elections improbable.

These included high levels of political intolerance and intimidation and the fact the kwaZulu civil service and tribal structures were unable to assist the process for a free and fair election.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said Wednesday's meeting with Mr Mandela would centre on the IEC announcement, and "give full consideration to the implication of that announcement and provide a preliminary response".

"The present climate of violence makes it impossible for free and fair elections (in Natal and kwaZulu) but it is too early to make a decision."

Mr Mamoepa said a full statement will be issued after the internal meeting.

Meanwhile, IEC Chairman Justice Johan Kriegler said a decision on whether elections could be postponed in Natal or not, was a political one, which lay outside of the IEC's ambit of jurisdiction.

The matter is expected to be high on the agenda of Friday's summit between F W de Klerk, Nelson Mandela, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Mr Mandela travelled to Durban on Wednesday to address a youth conference at the University of Durban-Westville, and will then meet with the leadership of Natal's three ANC regions.

ANC Midlands spokesman Dr Blade Nzimande said the meeting would focus on elections in Natal and "yesterday's (Tuesday) development gives it an added significance".

The SA Congress of Trade Unions and the SA Communist Party will also attend the meeting, which comes amid spiralling violence in the province.

Since the declaration of the state of emergency last Thursday, about 100 people have died in political blood-letting in Natal, and last month's toll reached nearly 300—the highest recorded in several years.

IEC Working Committee: Election in KwaZulu 'Not Feasible'

MB0504183394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Report by G. van Oudtshoorn]

[Text] Johannesburg April 5 SAPA—Elections cannot be held in kwaZulu in the current political climate, according to a unanimous conclusion reached by a joint working committee of the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] and the South African and kwaZulu governments.

Independent Electoral Commission Chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler said in a statement on Tuesday [5 April] he had reported the working committee's conclusion to State President F W de Klerk, the Transitional Executive Council, African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. "The IEC has indicated that in the light of the report, political measures were required. As such measures fell outside its brief, the IEC, as in the past, did not make any proposals," the judge said. The IEC is nevertheless continuing with its planning of elections in the province as a whole, and envisages providing the

optimal level of voting facilities possible in those areas unaffected by the political climate in kwaZulu."

He said the effect of the recently-proclaimed state of emergency in kwaZulu/Natal could not be gauged as yet, but the IEC anticipated it would "significantly contribute to the performance of its mandate". An in-depth study was under way and would be followed by an inspection in loco by two IEC commissioners later this week. They would report to the full commission on April 9.

Mr Justice Kriegler said the working group, set up on March 28, consisted of heads of relevant kwaZulu government departments, representatives of the South African Department of Home Affairs, the South African Police and the IEC.

He said the working committee gave the following reasons for its assessment that an election was not feasible in kwaZulu:

- "the high level of political intolerance and fear, as well as large-scale intimidation, which factors have led to the current state of emergency;
- "the kwaZulu civil service and tribal structures/authorities are, at present, unable to fully assist the process for a free and fair election;
- "due to time constraints, the IEC will not be able to follow the prescribed protocol required to confirm, evaluate, and secure the voting stations; (and),
- "the South African Police and the kwaZulu Police do not foresee that they will be in a position in the present political climate to adequately ensure that the elections are free and fair. This is due to the additional demands on its manpower resources relating to the level of violence (present as well as future), normal policing duties and normal election-related duties."

IFP Official: Elections Should Be Postponed

MB0604095194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 6 SAPA—The elections should be postponed—not only in kwaZulu but in the whole of South Africa, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] said on Wednesday. IFP Transvaal political Director Themba Khoza said parties like the Pan Africanist supported the postponement of the elections. "It is impressive that the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] has finally realised the going is too tough to hold elections," Mr Khoza said.

He was responding to the conclusion reached on Tuesday by a joint working committee of the IEC and the South African and kwaZulu governments that elections could not be held in the current political climate in kwaZulu.

"But the Transvaal IFP can never support an election postponed only in Natal and not the rest of the country," Mr Khoza said.

There were two major obstacles hindering the conduct of elections—violence and the constitutional impasse over regional powers.

"The IEC has finally realised that there is violence. But it is not only in Natal, it is gripping the whole country. There are no-go areas everywhere and therefore there can be no free and fair election throughout South Africa.

"We will need to go flat out to finally defuse the tension and this cannot be achieved in a short time," Mr Khoza said.

He said unless the dispute over regional powers was addressed and the IFP demands for provincial powers were met, there would always be conflict between political organisations.

"It is important that these two obstacles be addressed before we all go to the polls."

IEC Chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler said in reaction to the joint report that the political climate in kwaZulu should be changed and not the election date. He said two inspectors would determine the effects of the state of emergency in kwaZulu and would report back to the IEC by Friday.

He said that a decision on further action would be taken on Saturday.

PAC Leader Calls Natal State of Emergency 'Tragic'

MB0504202294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] At a news conference today the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] said that since the inception of a state of emergency violence had increased in the Natal Province, and called on the government to lift the state of emergency. PAC President Clarence Makwetu said the state of emergency involved the suspension of basic human rights and would not lead to a free and fair election. He said the aim was not to solve the problem of violence but to pressurize kwaZulu into talking.

[Begin Makwetu recording] The decision of the TEC [Transitional Executive Council], the ANC, and the regime, to declare a state of emergency in kwaZulu-Natal is politically wrong and tragic. This can only exacerbate a social tragedy, that is, military, security power remains with the ruling regime. [end recording]

Mr. Makwetu also said that the PAC wouldn't oppose a postponement of the April elections provided it applied to the whole country. He objected to the elections being postponed only in kwaZulu-Natal.

NP Official Warns of Retaliation Against ANC

MB0504191894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Report by J Rees]

[Text] Bloemfontein April 5 SAPA—The National Party [NP] was reaching the stage where it could no longer prevent its supporters from retaliating against intimidation by the African National Congress, a NP official warned in the Orange Free State on Tuesday. NP Free State elections agent and provincial candidate Frik van Heerden accused the ANC of neglecting its duties and not controlling its supporters. Speaking at a meeting of the Independent Electoral Commission's party liaison committee, he said the IEC's operation access had failed to level the political playing field.

ANC's Mbeki Ill; Afrikaner Homeland Accord Postponed

MB0504143294 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Apr 94 p 2

[Report by David Greybe]

[Text] A meeting between ANC Freedom Front and government negotiators to sign an accord on an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland] scheduled for last Thursday [31 March], was cancelled at the last moment because ANC chief negotiator Thabo Mbeki was ill.

One of the three facilitators involved in drawing up the accord said yesterday that the meeting would take place this week, possibly on Thursday. CP [Conservative Party] MP Tom Langley was expected to represent the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] at the meeting.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said Mbeki has recovered from a bout of influenza and was "up and about." After the negotiators had signed the accord it would be studied by their leaders. A public signing ceremony would be held later, the facilitator said. The signing would necessitate revision of the Electoral Act.

This breakthrough, after months of on-off talks between the Volksfront, the ANC and government, would lead to Gen Constand Viljoen's breakaway Freedom Front's taking part in the elections. Viljoen said after he had registered his party for the elections that it would take part only if there was an accord on a volkstaat, because constitutional provisions were too general.

The accord sets out the conditions and the process under which a volkstaat could be established. It made provision for voters' second ballots to be used to determine how much support the volkstaat commanded and where it lay.

It is proposed that the Electoral Act be changed to allow volkstaat votes to be recorded separately at certain polling stations. In terms of the ANC's position, insisted upon by the organisation's president Nelson Mandela and Mbeki, the accord specified that there would be no racialism or discrimination against non-supporters of a volkstaat living in such an area.

Accord Marks Breakthrough

MB0504135794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0630 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] In what is being described as a breakthrough for Afrikaner self-determination, a special statutory volkstaat [homeland] council of 20 members will start sitting in Cape Town soon after the election to discuss a possible fully fledged volkstaat. The details of the confidential breakthrough were disclosed exclusively to the CAPE TIMES. The accord, which is still in draft form, was agreed to in principle by the ANC, government, General Constand Viljoen, and the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front]. It could be signed by all parties at any minute.

88 Killed in KwaZulu Since State of Emergency

MB0504191994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1655 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Report by Craig Doonan and Clive Govender]

[Excerpts] Durban April 5 SAPA—At least 88 people have been confirmed killed in six days as violence continues to sweep the politically charged Natal/kwaZulu region despite last Thursday's declaration of a state of emergency. The toll could climb as reports from far-flung rural settlements only reach police liaison officials days later.

Natal unrest monitor and academic Mary de Haas on Tuesday reported 16 additional weekend deaths in northern Natal townships and rural areas which police have not yet confirmed.

Police reports put the toll at 88 since last Thursday—a staggering average of 14 killings a day under emergency rule.

Violence in Natal has reached unprecedented levels with 300 deaths reported in March—the highest in the province in several years. [passage omitted]

The confirmed death toll following violence in kwaMashu near Durban on Sunday night has risen to 12, the KZP [kwaZulu Police] reported on Tuesday, adding seven to the earlier report of five hostel dwellers killed. Capt Zakwe said the latest killings were linked to the ongoing political feud which erupted in the township after "Zulu royalists" occupied the venue of an African National Congress rally three weeks ago.

In other recent reports, kwaMashu police said another person was shot dead in the township on Monday night.

Four youths were gunned down at Folweni south of Durban, also on Monday night.

The badly decomposed body of a man was found in Esikhawini on the north coast on Sunday night. [passage omitted]

Pietermaritzburg police spokesman Maj Henry Budhram said two people were killed after a "kangaroo court" hearing on Saturday. He said both men were tied to a chair and set alight at Maphumulo near Greytown.

The KZP also reported the killing of a man in Mpumalanga near Durban at the weekend. He was shot.

13 More Killings Reported

MB0604104994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1015 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] Durban April 6 SAPA—Police have reported 13 further killings in Natal this week, pushing the death toll since last Thursday's declaration of a state of emergency in the region to at least 101. It emerged on Wednesday that there were some overlaps in violence reports from the kwaZulu Police, SA Police [SAP] and the SA Defence Force [SADF].

The latest confirmed deaths, however, put the toll at 101 since last Thursday.

Among the overlapping reports was one of six deaths in Ndwedwe at the weekend, reported by the SAP on Wednesday.

The kwaZulu Police on Tuesday reported 10 weekend killings in Ndwedwe and it emerged that this included the SAP's report of six murders there.

The Natal Security Committee—comprising the SAP and SADF—said 11 more people had been killed in the region since Tuesday morning. After investigation, however, it emerged that four of these deaths had already been reported.

The latest deaths included the fatal shooting of a man at Batania mission, near Port Shepstone.

In war-torn Bhambayi, north of Durban, a woman was shot dead and another injured.

In kwaMbonambi, on the North Coast, a man was shot dead. In the nearby Masekane area, a school child was fatally shot.

In the Northern Natal area of Newcastle, two people were killed and seven were injured in an attack at the Mfolozi reserve.

At the Mashenga reserve, also near Newcastle, a man was shot dead.

The committee said three houses were burnt down in the Drycott area of Estcourt, in the Midlands, and two houses were petrol bombed in the Northern Natal area of Dundee.

At kwaKhoza, near the North Coast area of Eshowe, security forces confiscated sticks, spears, and a firearm from a group of 20 men.

In Wembezi, outside Estcourt, participants of an Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] march were searched and a revolver and homemade gun were confiscated along with a quantity of ammunition.

IFP supporters en route to Tuesday's march in Empanjeni were stopped in two buses and a shotgun, ammunition, and three homemade guns were confiscated.

Meanwhile, Wednesday's toll includes six deaths reported earlier in Nongoma, Zululand, where three people were shot dead in a car, and another three were murdered in a minibus in a suspected taxi feud.

SADF Troops in Ciskei To Remain Until Election

MB0604054494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2151 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] East London April 5 SAPA—South African Defence Force [SADF] troops deployed in Ciskei are unlikely to be withdrawn before the general election, according to the commanding officer for the region Brig Toon Slabbert. SADF troops poured into the homeland on March 24 in a massive show of force and seized key installations following Ciskei military leader Brig Oupa Gqozo's decision to relinquish power.

At the time fears were expressed that elements within the Ciskei Defence Force [CDF] did not fully support the Transitional Executive Council's decision to install an interim administration and wanted to return Brig Gqozo to office.

Brig Slabbert said on Tuesday that while the situation in Ciskei had calmed down, it was not yet "sufficiently stabilised" for him to consider withdrawing troops. "Most probably we are still going to be here until the election."

He said his first responsibility was to ensure all CDF weapons were accounted for and that the troops were brought under control. An "audit" to establish what, if any, weapons were missing from CDF company armouries was almost complete, he said.

Brig Slabbert said joint patrols had been instituted last Thursday, with SADF troops and members of 1 Ciskei Battalion each taking an area of responsibility. However, South African troops were still in control of government installations.

The mechanised units from Bloemfontein and the Army Battle School at Lohatla in the Northern Cape, which spearheaded the SADF advance into Ciskei, were withdrawn on Sunday and replaced by an armoured force from Eastern Province Command, he said.

Implicated Police Generals To Remain on Leave

MB0504163594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Report by E van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria April 5 SAPA—The three police generals implicated in a Goldstone commission report on third force activities would maintain their voluntary withdrawal from service pending further investigations, Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said on Tuesday [5 April].

Generals Basie Smit, Johan le Roux and Krappies Engelbrecht had decided to accede to this request from Attorney-General Jan D'Oliviera, who is heading an international investigation into the allegations.

Dr D'Oliviera had made the request in the interests of an impartial and unhindered investigation, Gen van der Merwe said.

Generals Smit and Le Roux were back at work on Tuesday but their positions were reviewed at a meeting between Gen van der Merwe and Dr D'Oliviera on Tuesday.

They had been on "voluntary leave" until Tuesday following an agreement between Gen van der Merwe and the generals that they could resume their duties unless specific evidence to justify action against them was submitted.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone on Monday announced that he had obtained "substantial further evidence" concerning the commission's March 18 preliminary report on alleged senior police involvement in third force activities.

Gen van der Merwe said Dr D'Oliviera had indicated that due to the volume of the information he had received from the Goldstone Commission, he could not properly evaluate or make a statement on the issue at this stage. Dr D'Oliviera had undertaken to expedite the evaluation and further investigation.

In a separate statement Generals Smit and Le Roux said they had previously undertaken to resume duties on Tuesday unless new information came to light justifying action against them. They said Gen van der Merwe had on Monday informed them that no such information had come to his attention and he therefore ordered them to resume their duties.

Gen van der Merwe re-affirmed on Tuesday after his discussions with Dr D'Oliviera that the attorney-general had also not mentioned such information, Generals Smit and Le Roux said.

In a copy of a letter by the investigating task force it was said that "...the status quo of withdrawal from service should be maintained until we are in a position to decide on involvement or not of any person... Re-employment at this stage will be against the wishes and advice of the team".

The two generals said "to accommodate the attorney-general...we are prepared to voluntarily withdraw from service for a further period from April 6".

They called on Dr D'Oliviera and the task force to evaluate the information available as soon as possible to determine whether there were any reasonable grounds why their withdrawal from service should be maintained. It was essential that the matter be brought to a head as soon as possible. "In light of the abovementioned we will soon reconsider our position," the generals said.

Earlier on Tuesday, before the generals again withdrew from service, the Democratic Party said the Goldstone Commission should release specific evidence against the police generals implicated in the commission report "as a matter of urgency". "The fact that Generals Basie Smit and Johan le Roux have decided to return to work, in spite of President (F W) de Klerk's order that they stay on leave, raises serious problems," said DP Executive Director James Selfe.

The discipline of the South African Police [SAP] was essential for holding elections later in the month and for a successful transition to a new democratic order. Equally important was the principle of civilian control over security forces. Nothing sapped the effectiveness of the SAP more than unresolved allegations of third force activities. "Both to clear up these allegations, as well as to avoid a potential clash between the SAP senior management and the political leadership of the country, it is essential the Goldstone Commission makes available the specific evidence as a matter of urgency," said Mr Selfe.

The African National Congress, in reaction to the generals returning to work on Tuesday, said the step was typical of the contempt with which senior SAP personnel had sought to cover up charges of police complicity in the third force.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news quoted the ANC as saying it was totally unacceptable that any officer, who had been implicated in alleged criminal activities, be allowed to return to active duty until the allegations had been properly investigated, and they had been cleared by due process of law.

Bosnian Mercenaries Reportedly Assisting Right Wing

*MB0504152794 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
30 Mar 94 p 5*

[Text] Police are closely monitoring the entry of foreigners into South Africa following a shooting incident near Pretoria two weeks ago, in which a German right-winger was shot dead.

This comes amid reports that neo-Nazi sympathisers from Europe—and possibly including battle-hardened Bosnian snipers fresh from the Yugoslavian war—are entering the country to assist the local right-wing. Two weeks ago, German right-winger Mr. Thomas Kunst, 32, was shot dead in a firefight with police near Welbekend. Mr. Stephan Rays, 26, Mr. Horst Klentz, 57, and German

Mr. Alex Nedelnein were later arrested. The men were apparently invited to South Africa by the right-wing.

In the March 14 edition of an international news magazine, a Bosnian sniper is quoted as saying they feared revenge attacks after the war. "They are hiring men like us in South Africa," said the man, identified only as Pipo. Other local reports, quoting anonymous right-wing sources, claim that foreign mercenaries are already in the country.

Parties' Views on Wealth, Capital Gains Tax
MB0504153394 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Apr 94 p 6

[Question put to "main political parties" on "whether they support a wealth tax and/or a capital gains tax"]

[Text]

African National Congress

The main object of any tax system is to raise revenue as effectively (at minimum cost) and as efficiently (with minimum distortion of the economy) as possible. This can be achieved only through a balanced tax system perceived as fair and transparent by most taxpayers.

The ANC therefore wants to move away from the ad hoc approach of the past towards a coherent, consistent and predictable tax policy. We are therefore not going to rush in and change the system or introduce new taxes just for their own sake. The constitution provides for a financial and fiscal commission to be created. It will be asked to provide government with advice on tax reform to bring about such a desired tax system.

The ANC will retain estate duties, donations taxes and transfer duties—each being taxes on the transfer of wealth. These may well have to be rationalised, perhaps in the form of one capital transfer tax. Wealth taxes should not be confused with a capital gains tax which is a tax on income or profit—albeit from the sale of a capital asset.

It is unfair to differentiate between that and "normal" income, because people who can obtain their income in the form of a capital gain would then not pay any tax on it.

An analysis of the tax system as a whole will have to explore the desirability and feasibility of introducing a capital gains tax. The commission will also have to advise government on the details of such a tax.

Democratic Party

In general, the answer is "no". However, in SA [South Africa] there is often a misdirected focus on a specific tax or taxes. What is far more important is the total amount collected in taxes and the level of government spending as proportion of GDP. The share of our economy being appropriated by government is already uncomfortably

high, but it is unlikely that it can be reduced rapidly. The danger is that it is allowed to increase further.

Economic growth is fundamental, and taxation should not hinder growth. A market orientated, enterprise-driven economy in which private property is respected, in which enterprise is recognised and encouraged, in which people are entitled to be rewarded for initiative, risk and hard work, and in which it is recognised that the private sector, not government, best creates wealth in an economy which will prosper.

Wealth and capital gains taxes are likely to be counter-productive.

Freedom Front

SA needs entrepreneurs who produce wealth. Wealth will be produced if the producer can enjoy the fruits of his efforts. High taxes are no incentive to take risks or work harder. Lower taxes will stimulate growth. ANC plans for reconstruction and development do not provide hope for lower taxes in future and strengthen the perception that they will exploit all other possible type of taxes.

There is no doubt an ANC-dominated government will levy a wealth tax. If, however, they want to encourage growth, this should be introduced at a low rate. Redistribution should take place in a manner that does not discourage investment. The solution does not lie in the introduction of new taxes but the better utilisation of present tax income.

Although SA has no formal capital gains tax, estate duty acts as such a tax. We do not favour any further capital gains tax. It would not contribute much to revenue and would be difficult to administer. And inflation would make it difficult to determine the real value of a capital gain.

Inkatha Freedom Party

The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] is not in favour of either a wealth or capital gains tax. Generally speaking, the IFP is against increasing the already high tax burden. High taxes serve not only to destroy entrepreneurship and initiative, they also encourage the hoarding of resources and thus stunt potential for growth.

While the IFP is keenly aware of the need to narrow income and wealth disparities between population groups, we are not convinced that either a wealth or a capital gains tax will prove effective in achieving this objective.

Importantly, the implementation of either tax, while having negligible effect on total revenue collected, will have a negative impact on the ability of this country to attract foreign investment. One of the few benefits of such taxes would be their symbolic value. However, the frightening away of investment is a high price to pay to create the illusion that there is a redistribution of income and wealth.

Further, a capital gains tax is neither equitable nor "fair". For it to be equitable and fair, all capital gains would need to be taxable. Such an approach is needed especially since the rich—having access to better credit facilities—can always avoid asset sales which attract taxes. The middle and lower classes, on the other hand, are most likely in times of need to be forced to sell their assets and thus incur the tax.

Secondly, SA does not have the administrative capacity to successfully implement a capital gains tax system which would, in turn, demand greater tax administration without actually substantially increasing government revenue.

National Party

The NP [National Party] does not support a wealth tax because that would amount to double taxation—the

wealth in the hands of a person or company has been taxed before by way of income tax, estate duty and indirect taxes.

Capital gains tax is something that could be considered, but it should be done very carefully because it could discourage investment.

Pan-Africanist Congress

The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] of Azania will use wealth and capital gains taxation to address extremes of wealth and poverty.

Wealth taxation and capital gains tax will be part of a broader economic strategy. Capital gains and wealth taxes, far from being punitive, are distributive and reconstructive in the short and medium term. In the long term, the capital and wealth base will be sufficiently broadened to ensure taxation is borne by the Azanian society as a whole.

Angola**'No Concrete Results' at Lusaka Peace Talks***MB0504204894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] No concrete results were achieved in Lusaka, Zambia, today. Things are moving slowly and the delegations to the peace talks continue to examine the document presented by the mediators and observers on the conclusion of the electoral process. UN Alioune Blondin Beye met with negotiating teams from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] before leaving for Geneva for a meeting on Angola with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali. Our correspondent Pedro Manuel reports:

[Manuel] Alioune Blondin Beye has not yet left Lusaka for Geneva. He is still expected to do so this evening. During the day Alioune Blondin Beye held some working meetings with the heads of negotiating teams from the government and UNITA. The parties are presently debating the document presented by the mediators and observers on the conclusion of the electoral process—that is, general and specific principles.

The negotiators are also discussing, although not in depth, issues connected with local and legislative elections. The fundamental issue, however, is the holding of the second round of presidential elections. The date of these elections will only be announced after the creation of what a source described as material and psychological conditions—that is, the establishment of complete peace. It will be the United Nations to announce the existence the preconditions for a second round of presidential elections.

According to one source, the UNITA team proposes changes in some aspects of the electoral law. UNITA says the voting bulletins must be more informative and more acceptable. It also proposes changes in the organization and operation of the National Electoral Council [CNE] and calls for an active UN participation in the conclusion of the electoral process. The following question remains, however: Who is going to hold the second round of presidential elections? Will it be the CNE or the United Nations? The reply will be obtained after the conclusion of debates on the issue.

All the same it seems as if the discussions on the conclusion of the electoral process are on the right track. There are few differences. According to our source, after a possible cease-fire a lot of time may be needed to hold the second round of presidential elections [words indistinct] government organs must operate normally, with the inclusion of some UNITA elements.

On the country's administration, despite all the secrecy, it is being said that it is no longer a very difficult issue. According to a negotiator, every effort is being made to ensure that the peace talks conclude in April. It is true, however, that differences still remain.

Savimbi: Accord Could Be Signed 'Within Days'*MB0604092594 London BBC World Service in English 0627 GMT 6 Apr 94*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The leader of the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola, Jonas Savimbi, has said he remains optimistic that peace talks with the government will succeed despite the gloomy assessment by the United Nations secretary general. Speaking in central Angola, he said UNITA could sign a peace agreement within days. The UN secretary general, Butrus-Butrus Ghali, has reported to the Security Council that the Angolan peace talks are deadlocked, but Mr. Savimbi told a group of especially invited journalists that progress at the talks had been so great that the United Nations was unlikely to proceed with the imposition of new sanctions against UNITA. Mr. Savimbi said he would return to the capital, Maputo [as heard], only if his security could be guaranteed.

UNITA: Luanda Plans Cuanza Norte Offensive*MB0604081594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Apr 94*

[Text] On 4 April the Luanda government ordered two of its infantry regiments, backed by heavy artillery pieces, to storm N'Dalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte Province. A military source says MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] troops equipped with M-46, 85-mm, 46-mm, and 30-mm guns, and various BM-21 multiple rocket launchers, have left Dange-ia-Menha. Today, the troops shelled villages along the Dange-ia-Menha-N'Dalatando road. The source added that the Luanda government intends to disembark special forces behind UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] lines in Cuanza Norte Province. Measures have been taken to defend civilians.

The Luanda regime is also involved in offensive operations in Huila and Cuando Cubango Provinces. MPLA-PT troops are fleeing in disarray after failing to storm the capital of Quibala District from positions in Ebo. Yesterday, UNITA repelled MPLA-PT troops led by Lieutenant General Antas after seven hours of fierce clashes in Conde region. Our correspondent reports that the enemy abandoned two BMP-1 amphibious vehicles, two 76-mm guns, one 14.5-mm antiaircraft gun, one RPG-7, several tonnes of assorted war materiel, and large quantities of commodities carrying World Food Program labels. The MPLA-PT offensive in Cuanza Sul Province has claimed the lives of more than 200 innocent civilians in Conde. The area was shelled by Lt. Gen. Antas' long-ranging artillery pieces. These are preliminary figures.

Envoy Urges UN Security Council Action on UNITA

MB0604073394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] SHOULD be more realistic and prove with facts and not maneuvers that it is really interested in national reconciliation that guarantees the continuation of the democratic process. That is the view of Ambassador Afonso van Dunem Mbinda. Speaking during a news conference at the UN headquarters in New York yesterday, the Angolan envoy to the United Nations accused UNITA of having stepped up its military offensive throughout the country while negotiating in Lusaka. In doing so, UNITA has sowed death and destruction. As an example, Ambassador Mbinda mentioned the destruction of the Luanda power lines and the killing of civilians in every corner of Angola.

Ambassador Mbinda said that UNITA, although it has not won the elections arrogantly demands ministerial posts and the administration of provinces in central Angola, alleging its concern about the safety of residents who have coincidentally been the most affected by the armed attacks. Mbinda says UNITA's demands are designed to facilitate the political control that the organization and its leader have always longed for and to fulfill UNITA's goal of dividing the country. The Angolan envoy said the government has rejected UNITA's proposals because they are illegitimate and contrary to the rules of democratic coexistence. Ambassador Mbinda said the government will continue to strive for the fulfillment of what has so far been agreed at the peace talks.

Afonso van Dunem Mbinda says it is imperative that UNITA should continue to be pressured by all possible means so that it abides by democratic rules and abandons the warmongering stance that the organization has tried to conceal by claiming to be willing to negotiate politically. He said the unilateral cease-fire declaration was in fact designed to deceive world opinion and prevent the application of the second package of sanctions by the Security Council in line with Resolution 874/93. The Angolan diplomat said the government favors the adoption of a declaration by the UN Security Council.

[Begin Mbinda recording] The government would like the declaration to state that in view of UNITA's unwavering attitude, and because it has not abided by the UN Security Council recommendations, conditions have been created to adopt new measures against UNITA. [end recording]

UNITA: 50 RSA Mercenaries Killed in Fighting

MB0604060694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement says that up to 50 South African mercenaries fighting on the side of the Angolan Government have been killed in that country's civil war. UNITA's director of information in New York, Mr. (Malik Chaka), said a former member of the South African Defense Force Fourth Reconnaissance Regiment had been shot dead yesterday morning. Mr. (Chaka) said UNITA had not yet captured any South Africa mercenaries. He said the mercenaries were the responsibility of the South Africa Government and that their presence was threatening the peace process in Angola.

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